

EUROPE.

A MORE PACIFIC OUTLOOK.

The Czar Conducting Affairs—Russian Forces on the Point of Being Withdrawn—No Change in the Questions in Dispute.

LONDON, May 4.—A Standard's Berlin dispatch says: The Czar has himself undertaken to conduct the affairs during the illness of Gortschakoff, hence the more pacific aspect of the situation. The correspondent of the Standard, Rome, has the strongest reason to believe the report that Italy would send troops to Albania, is unfounded. The Standard's Vienna correspondent hears that the Russians are on the point of withdrawing from San Stefano. They will leave one regiment to guard their stores.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs on Friday as follows: "Nothing has transpired to-day justifying the supposition, which was entertained last night, that the prospects were brighter. The Turkish quadrilateral force show no disposition to surrender, and the Russians have taken position cutting the communication between Varna and Shumla." Notwithstanding the hopeful news of Russian concessions which is announced from Vienna and intimations from St. Petersburg, it cannot be said that there is any positive change in the principal questions in dispute. It is said a conciliatory disposition has prevailed in the councils of the St. Petersburg government, but it is asked, what does Russia consider at this moment to be pacific concessions or conciliatory proposals? Fresh attempts to reach an understanding are described as getting over difficulties of form by making far-reaching concessions on the merits of the question, but the misfortune seems to be that the Russians consider a question of principle. England demands the placing of the treaty of San Stefano before the Congress for unreserved discussion. Russia, it is said, refuses to give way on that point.

The Times, in its leading editorial articles, says the British Cabinet administration in principle that an interchange of views respecting the substance of the treaty would be desirable in case the difficulties which now obstruct the Congress should be removed, but it shows no inclination to waive this preliminary condition; accordingly it has hitherto refrained from expressing its views and has not yet replied to the annex to Prince Gortschakoff's circular.

THE WORLEY MURDERERS.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

Noah Cherry, Robert Thompson and Harris Atkinson sentenced to be hanged on June 14.

Special Correspondence of the News.

GOLDENROD, May 4, 1878.

Capt. Swift Galloway closed the case for the defence on yesterday evening. His speech was a fine effort. He did all that man could do for the prisoners. He said in the outset that his only reward for appearing in the case was the consciousness of duty performed. His main efforts were directed to break down the testimony of Jerry Cox, the State's witness. He pointed out very forcibly the inconsistencies and falsehoods of Cox's testimony; and undertook to show that Cox was not to be believed. Space forbids our giving even an outline of the argument. He spoke four hours and a half. We have rarely listened to a superior effort.

Court then adjourned until this morning, when Hon. W. T. Dortch made the closing speech for the State. It is needless to say that his speech was one of great power, clear, cogent and effective to the last degree. In the course of his address he took occasion to tender the thanks of all the good people of Wayne county to those colored men who assisted in procuring evidence to convict the murderers. His speech closed at 12:15 p. m.

His Honor, Judge Kerr, then delivered a fair and impartial charge, and the jury retired at 1:30 p. m. At 4:20 p. m. the jury rendered their verdict, declaring Noah Cherry, Robert Thompson and Harris Atkinson guilty as charged in the indictments.

Judge Kerr then sentenced the prisoners to be hanged on Friday, the 14th day of June.

There was great excitement. The Court-house was densely packed. The weeping wives and sisters of the prisoners were present.

W. E. C.

Failures.

LONDON, May 4.—The Times announces that Morrison & Co., of Batavia, have failed; liabilities several million florins. Messrs. Corbett & McClymont, builders, of London, Putney, Scotland and Westgate-on-the-Sea, have failed. Liabilities, seven million dollars; assets consist of upwards of one thousand houses, valued at from \$2,500 to \$4,000 each.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Remington & Sons, manufacturers of rifles, ammunition, &c., at Ilion, are embarrassed. They propose to issue bonds to run for five years, at seven per cent interest, to their creditors. Liabilities one million; nominal assets four millions.

Watch the Enemy.

(Wilson Advice.) The Radical Executive Committee, which met in Raleigh last week, did nothing important, but it requires no very astute mind to discover in their activity a deep-seated purpose and cunning design to avail themselves of any full well that as an organization their power would be powerless in the face of a united Democracy, and their only hope is based upon divisions in our ranks. Their policy then is to apparently abandon their organization, and leave

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congressional Proceedings—Democratic Economy—The Influence of Carolinians at the Capital—The Electoral Fraud to be Investigated.

(From our own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1878.

The rapid progress made by the House of Representatives in the consideration of the Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill—the halt given by the Senate to the operation of the Bankrupt repealing law—the powerful speech of Senator Voorhees on the bill rescinding the Resumption Act—the growing evidences of a disposition to investigate the great fraud—are the leading features and developments of the week just past. Let us take them up in order:

The faithful Democratic party in Congress is carrying out its pledges of economy in the public expenditures. It is simply demonstrated, if additional evidences did not abound in the other appropriation bills—by the saving under the Judicial bill, for example, of \$1,000,000 less than that of 1877; \$4,000,000 less than in the 42d Congress; and the tremendous amount of \$5,000,000 less than that of the appropriation act of the 43d Congress—the last two Congresses being those in which Grantism was prominent.

It is no idle assertion of mine, for I believe it to be a fact, that the action of the Senate, which will doubtless be concurred in by the House, in postponing the operation of the act repealing the National Bankrupt law, is mainly attributable to North Carolina influences. Pending its consideration in the House, as I wrote you last week, Mr. Robbins combated the immediate repeal in a most forcible speech, and while, too, it was not to be prevented, the immature legislation, it fortunately directed attention to the subject before the final mischief could be consummated, as certain House amendments necessitated the return of the bill to the Senate, which body it originated. The subsequent action of the Senate in favor of delay, and the active efforts of Senator Merriam, seconded by those of our entire delegation, were principally effective, in my judgment, and that of others, in accomplishing the postponement. Let all have, as they deserve, the thanks of our people, many of whom, but for this temporary respite, would have been in a sore strait. I am one of those who think that the complete repeal of the National Bankrupt law, any way, is a mistake that will work mischief against both creditor and debtor; for while such repeal, under ordinary circumstances, will promote the interest of the distressed debtor, it will completely ruin to his creditors, it would bring ruin and distress upon the honest but unfortunate man of business, who vainly strives to avert his failure. The absence of a proper Bankrupt law for over a century has done much to retard the progress of the country, and upon an active career of usefulness, unless he is able to pay dollar for dollar, with interest and compound interest added. It is not repeal, but modification, that is wanted.

The speech of Senator Voorhees, in the Senate, on yesterday, in favor of the bill repealing the Resumption law, attracted a large audience and was in that gentleman's finest style of argument and oratory. He showed that, while the resumption of specie payments has been claimed as the height of American statesmanship, yet to attain it the prosperity of the country has been trodden into dust and battered out of all shape and recognition. Within the last three months he argued, in pursuit of this policy has rendered impossible the payment of nearly a hundred million of debts. He contended, with great nervousness and power, that the repeal of the law compelling the payment of all debts in coin, and the bringing the last day of January next, would bring light and hope to millions of darkened homes—that it would "cut the accursed fetters of contraction," and permit the money of the country—the arterial circulation of business life—to flow again in healthful currents and in natural channels.

It is now generally believed that there is a definite programme for investigation of the great fraud, and that resolutions, accompanied by original documents comprising the recent Florida revelations, will be introduced in the House on Monday next. The resolutions will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has all power to send for persons and papers. I cannot feel that any serious expectation is entertained of a purpose or of the power to disturb or upset the title of Hayes. That is recognized as having been politically seen by the country, and however unwise and questionable the instrumentality adopted, and however corrupt the tribunal that decided it. But I do find, very generally, a determination to expose to the full light and blaze of public opinion the great fraud, and to bring to the aid of the truth the power of the press and the people.

The speech of the Hon. W. L. Steele, on the general subject of Taxation, is published in the *Record*, and is replete with sensible and practical reflections, and suggestions, and is closely expressed. His argument is mainly directed against the theory of protection and the practice of class or special legislation, showing that while the favored few here have increased in wealth and power, and the localities in which they live have attained great apparent prosperity, the servant masses have been proportionately impoverished. He avowed his purpose to support the pending "Tariff bill," though not fully up to his wants, "should be the country," said he, "a general diversity of pursuits in all parts of the land, brought about by the healthy demands of trade

and the result of the uncontrolled action of the people. But I cannot consent that their enterprise shall flourish or be maintained at the expense of other callings which are equally entitled to the protection of the government; and my sincere belief is that, if full and impartial justice shall be done to all, the conflict will cease and harmony will be established, which will insure the success of every interest in the country."

The Colonel, also, got off the following good thing on Pennsylvania: "That State," he remarks, "is a unit on the subject of Protection. To tax other people for the benefit of her industries is indeed the 'keystone' of her politics. Doubtless she thinks it is all Wright, (right), but I think it is all Killing, (killing her)."

Other notable speeches have been made during the week—by Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, on the tobacco tax, and by Gen. Vance in advocacy of the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on the issue of State Bonds, an effort in which and for which he will have the co-operation of the Democratic party.

The Hon. A. M. Waddell left on yesterday in a special car, for New York. To-night, by invitation of 5,000 ex-soldiers of the Union army, he is to deliver a lecture in Steinway Hall on the subject of "The Soldier's Rights." The invitation is most flattering to Col. Waddell—the suggestion of the subject is an evidence of solidly generous and of magnanimous recognition. I have had the pleasure of seeing the orator's manuscript, and I may say, in advance of its delivery and publication, that it is a most masterful and eloquent production—a beautiful and historically truthful representation of the gallant "man in grey," a forcible plea for the rights which impelled him to the bloody conflict, and a noble plea for Union and for Constitutional Liberty. Some of its word-painting is of the brightest order of poetical art.

Mr. Davis presided over the House, at the session last evening, by invitation of Speaker Randall. We may expect from him, in a few days, I think, an able and exhaustive speech on the subject of Southern Claims, in which he will bring out many new and imposing facts, showing that even Mr. Money's elaborate and striking array of figures falls short of the reality. The clamor on this subject of Southern Claims was destined to be the subject of a speech in the Hall on Monday, but the big gun is deferred to be so effectively spiked that it will hardly emit a flash, a splutter or a fizzle! S. G.

Virginia Fish Law.

Richmond Whig.

Not lawful to take fish above tide-water by means of seine or net, or by any kind, or by any other means than by angling with hook and line, for six years from 21st March, 1877.

Not lawful to kill speckled trout between 15th September and 1st of April, at any time, except by angling with hook and line.

Not lawful to kill or capture black bass and pond bass or Southern club between 15th May and 1st of July—and at no time to spear or shoot either species; nor to use fish berries, lime or giant powder, for the destruction of any fish.

Possession of fish evidence of violation of law—the same penalty as in case of game, and the same duty on the sheriff.

Fertilizer Analysis.

Analysis of "Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate," made by Dr. A. R. Ledoux, May 2d, 1878.

Contains water (6212 F. P. cent. 35.55

Volatiles and organic matter, 38.54

Mineral matter and ash, 37.91

P. cent. 100.00

Sand, 1.02

Stable phosphoric acid, 10.75

Insoluble " 5.14

Reverted " 0.16

Nitrogen, " 5.45

Potash, " 2.70

" 2.48

Nitrogen equivalent to Ammonia 3.28 per cent.

Commercial value one ton (2,000 lbs.) \$38.62.

Military Gossip.

The Whiting Rifles, of Wilmington, will visit Charlotte on the 20th of May. It is thought the Cape Fear Light Artillery, of Wilmington, will be present.

The Governor, Nest B. Williams, has invited the Governor of Georgia, Columbia, one of the finest military companies in the Southern States, to come as their guests, and they will, no doubt, attend.

The interest in military matters continues to increase over the State. The Guard now numbers 2,300 men available for duty.

The Winston Light Infantry will be armed next week.

Wilmington Star: A meeting in the interest of a railroad from Burgaw, Pender county, to Jacksonville, Onslow county, was held at the former place on Wednesday last. Dr. S. S. Satchell presided. The Hon. Nest B. Williams, Governor, and other prominent gentlemen were represented, and the meeting was large and enthusiastic. Resolutions in regard to the importance of the proposed scheme, not only to Onslow, but to the entire district, were adopted, and to Wilmington, and also approving of the proposed Angola canal, the Duplin canal, and the proposed national canal of an inland water route or ship canal along the coast of North Carolina, were adopted.

The proposed Academy at Burgaw was quite a success, about \$100 having been realized for that purpose over and above expenses.

The Nihilists, of Russia, get their name in about the same way as Yankee Doodle became the title of our oldest National air. It was given to them by their enemies, and they adopted it. It is said that they believe in nothing, and that their aim is to destroy all existing institutions—social, political and religious. Upon the hoped-for ruins they propose to erect—nothing; so that the name is as good as one as any other.

A Northern paper is complaining of a Southern one for writing a very common word: "nigger." The latter original has but one (nigger), and is pronounced very much as we would pronounce the double g in English; and therefore the Southern may be nearer the mark than his Northern critic.

Continuous effort impoverishes the blood unless it be kept pure by suitable food and (when needed) Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Threatened communistic organization has stirred the Virginians.

Wake Forest College Commencement—New Buildings.

In addition to the interest of a large graduating class, the orators chosen for the 22d week of June, are of such distinction as to promise a literary festival of rare enjoyment.

The sermon before the graduating class will be delivered by Rev. P. S. Heusen, D. D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Heusen is a native of Fluvanna county, Va., was educated at Richmond College, and the University of Virginia, and when a young man was a professor in the Baptist Female Institute of Murfreesboro, N. C. Dr. Heusen was a speaker of considerable reputation when a boy, and is now one of the most distinguished pulpit orators of the country. He preaches to the largest congregation in Philadelphia, and is quite celebrated as a lecturer.

The address before the Literary Society will be by Dr. Henry McJannet, of Richmond, Va. Dr. McDonald is of Irish birth, was a Roman Catholic, and has recently delivered a lecture, giving his reasons for leaving that church, who is admirable, both in spirit and matter. He was called to the pastorate of the 2nd Baptist church of Richmond, from Georgetown, Ky. He is a gentleman of fine culture and most lively character, and has long been distinguished for that fervid eloquence so characteristic of the cultured Irishman.

The Alumni address will be delivered by Judge E. F. Lee, of Brownsville, Tenn. Judge Lee was born in Caswell county, N. C., graduated in the class of 1852, and has attained judicial honors in the State of his adoption.

It is also proposed to make the occasion one of peculiar interest to all the friends of the college, by laying the corner stone of the new buildings, which will be erected on the site of the old college buildings. Col. J. M. Heck and Mr. J. G. Williams have agreed to erect a very handsome structure to be known as Memorial Hall, to contain a science hall on the first story, and two handsome halls above, for the use of the Literary Society, and it is confidently hoped that other friends of the college will erect another building to be appropriated to recitation rooms, and a handsome chapel. These buildings, it is proposed to connect with the main building by two-story colonnades twenty feet wide, and from fifty to a hundred feet long, which will give quite an imposing appearance to the institution.

Virginia Enterprise in North Carolina.

It has been noted that the Virginia Cotton Compress Company has transferred one of its compresses from Portsmouth to Charlotte.

Some idea of the magnitude of one of these compresses may be derived from the fact that it will hold the cotton of twenty-two men four weeks to take this one down; and to re-erect it in Charlotte, will occupy twenty-five men six weeks; and the cost of its removal from Portsmouth and re-erecting at Charlotte, will cost \$1,000.

It is proposed to place it again in working order, will not be less than six thousand dollars. Nineteen cars were employed to transport the compress; its engine is one hundred and fifty horse power, and the cast-iron ground plates weigh thirty-four thousand pounds.

Workmen to erect the compress accompanied it to Charlotte, in charge of Mr. Williams, an expert; and when put up this will be one of the finest compresses in the Southern States, having a capacity for holding five hundred bales of cotton for forty-four hours.

The exigencies of modern transportation have made the cotton compress a necessity at every important cotton center. Formerly their use was restricted to the seaports for loading vessels of export, but now they are being employed for railway and coast-wise shipment; and thus, compressed in the inland markets of purchase, cargoes of cotton are hurried forward and rapidly transferred and shipped, thereby saving time, and facilitating agents in securing prompt cargoes for their outward-bound vessels. The system is of great advantage to the railroads, enabling them to haul their cars to their carrying capacity of weight, and to make frequent cheapening transportation, to the direct benefit of the farmer.

Raleigh handles about as much cotton as Charlotte; and with the facilities of the compress, would add largely to her present receipts. Why do not our enterprising cotton merchants unite in the erection of a compress here. It is said that they pay very handsomely on the stock investment in them, to say nothing of the very manifest advantage they are as auxiliaries to every cotton market which possesses them. Wilmington has now twenty; Charlotte has had one of the very best. Shall not Raleigh have one by the opening of the next cotton season?

James L. Harvey is President, and H. W. Edwards Superintendent of the Virginia Cotton Compress Company, with whom correspondence might be opened.

Randolph A. Shotwell.

Salisbury Watchman.

We are pleased to see the Press of the State give evidence to R. A. Shotwell's statements in the controversy between him and Schenck. He has the sympathy of all who know anything of the circumstances. He is, in our opinion, a man of firm integrity and unflinching honesty: "Sans peur et sans reproche." He is a North Carolina's noblest martyr!

Free Fun From the Free Press.

"If you would succeed in this life, my son," said Tom Corwin, "be solemn, solemn as an ass."

The boy who wants to be in Heaven six weeks ahead of all competitors will go in swimming now.

Virginia owes \$42,000,000. The Treasurer is afraid another law must be passed requiring citizens to eat salt fish three times a day.

The elder Dumas used to say: "The man who abuses me does not intend to ask for a loan of money; therefore I have a fair offset for his words."

Grant went through the art galleries in Florence the other day, but he still thinks the American chromo is superior to "them paintings."

The breach of promise law should not be repealed, but should stand as a deterrent of females whose bursted hearts can be made good by a few dollars in cash.

When you go to rent a house don't find any fault nor ask for any repairs. The shock will sostrate the landlord that you can move in and make your own terms.

Shorejoinder in the Ku Klux Matter.

CONCORD, N. C., April 29, 1878.

Only from a sense of respect for the public and justice to Judge Schenck do I notice Captain Shotwell's intimation that Judge Schenck was the author of my publications of April the 1st and 2d. I state positively that Judge Schenck never instigated them, never directly or indirectly aided in their composition, and was in no way connected with them except that he had written me to take charge of his defence after hearing that he had been attacked on his Ku Klux testimony. And I did not even know when I arrived in Raleigh, on the 30th of March, that I would make any such publications, nor was one single word of those publications written until Monday, the 1st of April, 1878.

Captain Shotwell makes the point against Judge Schenck that they were together at the Convention of 1868, and that Judge Schenck afterwards, in December, 1871, swore "I do not know him (Capt. S.) if I see him." This testimony was uttered nearly four years after the occurrences Captain Shotwell mentions, and most men have forgotten more remarkable incidents in the length of time than such as are said to have occurred between Judge Schenck and Captain Shotwell. Capt. Shotwell had forgotten that he had ever heard of Judge Schenck, and so declared, until I reminded him of his letter. No honest man will believe that Judge Schenck would perjure himself on such a trivial or any other matter.

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Instead of making an "attack upon" Capt. Shotwell, I was answering an "attack upon" Judge Schenck, charged by "Tar River," who, I charge, got his information from one of the letters Capt. Shotwell admits he sent out marked "private" or "secret."

And in replying to his communication, I simply copied from the records in the matter to show that Capt. Shotwell was sentenced two months and sixteen days before Judge Schenck testified, and that, therefore, Judge Schenck could not have given "evidence against Shotwell and his associates." But even had the letter of "Tar River" not preceded my mention of Capt. Shotwell, I have shown in my last publication that I was justified in using these "words," which Capt. Shotwell, as a party to the case, had used first against Judge Schenck in other ways than by letters "not marked private or secret."

FARMER AND MECHANIC.

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Two telegrams were sent to Judge Schenck by John R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms, telling him to come to Washington. To these Judge Schenck replied by letter, saying, "I have received no summons further than these telegrams, and by this plainly indicating that he required legal process to be served upon him before he would go; and in addition he said that he could not come until after his Courts—'without sacrifice of his professional interests and great inconvenience.' On receipt of Judge Schenck's letter in reply to the telegrams, French, Sergeant-at-Arms, telegraphed Judge Schenck: 'The Committee have decided to excuse you. Captain Shotwell thinks this should have 'put an end to the whole matter.' And it did, until Judge Schenck was notified by a friend in Washington that the Committee were 'about to order a capias for him.' And then, and not until then, Judge Schenck wrote to Mr. Beck, a Democratic member of the committee, to have him 'summoned,' as any man would have done rather than be carried to Washington as a prisoner under a capias. And he was summoned by Mr. Beck, which he is now in my possession, served upon him by Amzi Smith, deputized and sent from Washington for that purpose. Some of the best men in North Carolina went on telegrams only. Judge Schenck did not go until a subpoena was served upon him. But why would the committee think of ordering a capias after they had 'excused' him? Simply because they had seen and he had plainly indicated in the only communication they had from him that he would not come for a telegram; and although they had 'excused' him they believed he was a recalcitrant witness. And even if the committee had never intended 'to issue a capias' for him Judge Schenck had been positively and on good authority informed that they were about to do so, and this induced him, very properly, to write to Mr. Beck.

Capt. Shotwell quotes Judge Schenck as writing to Mr. Beck: 'I hoped he would have me summoned'; and it is seen Judge Schenck did not write that letter until he was positively informed that he was about to be taken to Washington as a prisoner, and then he wrote more than that. Judge Schenck, he wrote: 'I hope you will have me summoned during the interval of my Courts.' Then again we see Judge Schenck in the face of a capias asking the committee to defer to his 'professional convenience,' which Capt. Shotwell says was 'cool indifference' in reply to the telegrams, because 'Mr. Schenck knew he had been summoned by the Democratic minority.' But the telegrams show no such thing, and Judge Schenck swore expressly on p. 387, 'I did not know which side I was summoned by.' So if it was 'cool indifference' to plead 'professional

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